

# JOURNAL

OF THE

# TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE

OF CANADA.

VOL. I

OTTAWA, 1st FEBRUARY, 1921

No. 2

## EDITORIAL

The reception of the preliminary number of The Journal of the Town Planning Institute of Canada has been very cordial and the editorial committee are encouraged to believe that The Journal will serve a useful purpose as a medium of information and a bond of solidarity among the members of the Institute in different parts of the Dominion. The committee believe also that its circulation will extend beyond the actual membership of the Institute and will be the means of interesting Canadian Engineers, Surveyors, Architects and Landscape Architects who have not yet allied themselves with the town planning movement. As will be seen from an article on another page of this issue the province of Saskatchewan will have legal power within the next year to call upon all villages, towns and cities within its borders to prepare town planning schemes for their future development. The province has appointed a Town Planning Branch and a Town Planning Director and is therefore supplied with the necessary executive to assist the local authorities in the preparation of their plans and to see that necessary action is taken. The province of Nova Scotia, with a similar Act, will find it imperative in the near future to make similar appointments. These activities will involve a call on the services of town planners over wide areas and if the services of Canadian town planners are not available the tendency will be to look to the United States or to England to supply the need. The commendations of The Journal in some cases seem to run somewhat ahead of present achievement and err on the side of generosity but the goodwill can be utilized as stimulus for increased efforts to present a publication nearer to the ideal. A leading American city planner writes to

say that the issue of The Journal is another indication of how far Canada is in advance of the United States in the matter of professional town planning organization.

The Australian Commonwealth Engineer for October 1920 has an interesting comment on town planning administration in Australia. It refers to the fact that a Town Planning Department is to be organised with a government town planner at its head. A joint committee of architects, surveyors and land brokers of the state objects to the bill creating the department on the ground that it gives the town planner too much power and that he is not a professional engineer, architect or surveyor. It proposes the creation of a board of civil servants including the Surveyor General, the chief draughtsman of the lands titles offices, the superintendent of public buildings and the town planner. The vigilance committee of the South Australian town planning association have replied that in their view town planning is a separate and distinct profession from surveying, architecture or engineering while embracing knowledge of these as well as of law, civic design, and social and economic factors. The points in discussion are of interest to town planners in Canada where it is recognised that a town planner should have special qualifications of the kind referred to but that these qualifications must be based on a foundation of engineering, architecture, surveying or law. It happens that Mr. Charles C. Reade, the town planner in question, is a man of exceptional ability in regard to the economic and social side of

town planning. This is reflected in his recent appointment at \$10,000 for one year to advise the Malay Straits Government. It is quite justifiable for the South Australian government to have a department under a man of Mr. Reade's qualifications but as a rule the British and Canadian practice of wedding town planning with engineering, architecture, surveying or law should be sustained. This will become essential when proper training is given in town planning in the different professional groups.

It would seem that the need in Australia is for a Town Planning Institute that will inaugurate such training. The need for town planning specialists in engineering, architecture and surveying is partly due to the fact that the training in these professions has not embraced the study of general civic design and the social and economic factors as vital as the academic training in the applied sciences and arts.

### THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING WORK OF THE COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION

Prefatory note: It has been suggested that a clear statement of the functions and practice of the Housing and Town Planning Branch of the Commission of Conservation, particularly in its relation to the professional practice of individuals, would make a desirable contribution to The Journal. This statement has been prepared on the invitation of the Editorial Committee. The article has been submitted to Mr. James White, Deputy Head of the Commission and he has confirmed the policy outlined as being the policy of the Commission.

In considering the character of any work being undertaken by the Commission of Conservation, it has to be borne in mind that it is not an executive nor administrative department of the Federal Government. The functions of the Commission have been summed up by Sir Clifford Sifton as: "To advise, to investigate and to inform." Including within its membership one Minister of each Provincial Government it forms in a much greater degree than any other branch of the Government service a direct link between the Federal and Provincial Governments, since it acts in an advisory capacity to both. In this respect it directly and indirectly performs a valuable administrative function.

Its housing and town planning work is a development of its public health service formerly in charge of Dr. Hodgetts. While public health, as a medical service, is now dealt with by the Department of Health that constructive form of preventive health service which deals with the planning, arrangement and sanitation of homes and industries, and, therefore, with the proper development of cities and towns remains one of the chief duties of the Commission of Conservation. Being representative in personnel of both Federal and Provincial authorities the Commission is able to perform advisory functions for provinces and cities in regard to matters which come strictly within the jurisdiction of the provincial and local authorities.

The work of the Housing and Town Planning Branch may be set forth in the following general sub-divisions, namely:-

- (1) ADVISORY
  - (a) Provincial legislation and procedure.
  - (b) Preparation of preliminary plans and schemes for local authorities and others.
  - (c) Co-operation with Federal Departments in planning town sites, etc.
- (2) EDUCATIONAL
  - (a) Delivery of addresses and lectures to universities, city councils and associations.
  - (b) Preparation of reports, articles, etc.
  - (c) Assistance in organizing conferences, etc.

Respecting the preparation of plans and schemes for local authorities and others, it is considered desirable to make the position of the Commission clear so as to remove any possibility of misunderstanding.

In all other respects it is clear to every unbiased person that the work of the Commission is directly beneficial to those who are looking forward to undertaking town planning work. Without the active promotional efforts of the Commission in encouraging provincial governments to pass legislation, and in educating the public and bodies of students regarding the needs and benefits of town planning there would be little prospect for town planners of any kind in Canada.

A Government town-planner is as much entitled to plan a town for the government or for a municipality as the Government highway engineer is free to plan and superintend the construction of a highway or a bridge. He is as much entitled to do this work as a Government water-power engineer is free to prepare plans for a specific water-power development or a Government Health Officer is free to advise a municipality respecting construction of sewage treatment and similar works.

Moreover, the Commission of Conservation has consistently followed the practice of assisting only in the initiatory stages of the work and of assisting by expert advice the engineers who are employed to carry out the actual works.

For instance, special assistance has been given in connection with the preparation of schemes at Halifax and St. John, but the major portion of the work has been done by the City engineers. In the case of Kipawa, the Town Planning Adviser directed the work of planning the town but the firm of Ewing, Lovelace & Tremblay did all the surveying and drafting and the firm of W. & R. S. Lea the engineering part of the work. In the second plan for a Riordon town, Mr. Dunington-Grubb was recommended by the Town Planning Adviser to prepare the plan. When a request was received from Hamilton to assist in planning, Mr. McKay, a local surveyor, was given the work of making a general plan of the existing

city and Mr. Noulan Cauchon was recommended to prepare the plan of railway development. Mr. Cauchon did so in partnership with Mr. Tye and, later, prepared a plan of highway improvement. Similarly, in London, Mr. Cauchon was recommended to prepare a reconnaissance survey and this resulted in his report on the railway problems of that city.

At Lindenlea, in Ottawa, assistance was given in preparing a plan for a housing development but merely for the purpose of making one object lesson in this kind of development. In no case has the Town Planning Adviser assisted in preparing more than one scheme of the same kind. The advantage of assisting in a few special cases, as object lessons, is obvious from an educational point of view.

Free assistance is offered to such cities as Montreal and in preparing park plans but merely to enable the cities to overcome the preliminary stages and then they are definitely recommended to obtain the services of private firms.

Thus, the net result has been to create work for the engineering profession and to induce individuals and corporations to undertake engineering works which would otherwise have remained undone. The policy of the Commission of Conservation is to help town-planners, whether Canadian engineers, surveyors, architects or landscape architects in obtaining openings for their services.

The Commission of Conservation has co-operated with Federal departments in the preparation of actual plans. The Architects of the Department of Public Works have been assisted in planning sites for public buildings in Ottawa and the Department of the Interior has been assisted in laying out some town-sites in National parks. This is as properly the duty of a member of the civil service as the professional work of the Dominion Architect or one of the Dominion Railway Engineers. When the Federal Housing Project was initiated, the Town Planning Adviser of the Commission of Conservation was invited to co-operate with the Housing Committee of the Cabinet. For this purpose it was arranged that, in addition to his work for the Commission, his services would also be made available to the Housing Committee. He

assisted the Committee from December 1918 but the necessity no longer exists for anything but occasional advice regarding the administrative side of housing. The Commission of Conservation cannot take a direct part in this administrative work and has merely lent the part-time services of one of its officers to assist in it for a time, which is now expired.

By arrangement with the Commission of Conservation the Town Planning Adviser devotes a certain part of his time on leave of absence, without pay, to consultative work. With one exception, none of this private

work has been done for private individuals or corporations in Canada. In this exceptional instance, he has advised regarding a plan of a private subdivision with the object of showing a method of lay-out which needed demonstration and, even in this case, the major portion of the work was placed with private firms.

This statement demonstrates that the educational work of the Commission of Conservation is an essential means of opening up the field of professional practice for those who are qualified to cultivate it.

## MEETING OF COUNCIL

November 22nd, 1920

The following gentlemen have given their consent to be added to the list of honorary members, viz:

Sir Robert Alexander Falconer, K.C.M.G., M.A.,  
D. Litt, LL.D.,  
President of University of Toronto,  
Toronto.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
Principal of McGill University,  
Montreal.

Right Rev. Bishop George Gauthier,  
Recteur de l'Universite de Montreal,  
Montreal.

Dr. Adam Shortt, C.M.G., F.R.S.C.,  
Dominion Archives,  
Ottawa.

Applications for associate membership were presented from the following and approved:

Henry A. Brazier,	London, Ont.
J. A. S. King,	Ottawa, Ont.
Alan K. Hay,	Ottawa, Ont.
G. R. MacLeod,	Montreal, Que.

The President, Mr. Adams, was instructed to ascertain the cost of securing a charter for the Institute and report at next meeting of Council.

The secretary was instructed to send out notices to each member re fees for 1920-21.

Mr. Ewing undertook to interview Mr. Henri Hebert with reference to a design for a seal for the Institute.

Council by a unanimous vote expressed their most sincere sympathy with the wife and family of the late Thomas Fawcett and the secretary was instructed to write to Mrs. Fawcett expressing these sentiments.

## TOWN PLANNING NEWS

The editorial committee will welcome personal notes on the professional activities of the members or notes on local happenings in their neighbourhoods that illustrate either the advance or the need of town planning.

The Town Planning and Rural Development Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs of the province of Saskatchewan are recommending the Government

to extend the time for the application of the mandatory powers of the Town Planning Act for a period of another year in view of war conditions which existed when the Act went into force. According to the Act the time expired on December 15th when each local authority could be called upon to present a town planning scheme or set of development bylaws. Meanwhile the Branch has prepared various regulations necessary



to bring the Act into operation including "Town Planning and Rural Development Procedure Regulations, relating to Schemes and Bylaws", "Regulations respecting New Streets and Subdivisions", "Model Regulations respecting New Development for adoption by Urban Municipalities", "Model Regulations respecting New Development for adoption by Rural Municipalities".

Development plans have been approved for Regina, Estevan, Govan, Yellowgrass, Davidson, Yorkton, Wynyard, for 42 villages and hamlets and for four new town sites. Thus in more than 50 places in the province of Saskatchewan it may be said that orderly development will be assured by the adoption of town planning methods. If the Act is amended and a year's grace allowed under the compulsory powers of the province, by December 15th, 1921, each local authority will be expected to present to the Department of Municipal Affairs a town planning scheme for the regulation of its future growth. There is thus every prospect that Saskatchewan will take the lead among the provinces of Canada as a town planning province devoted to the principles of order and economic development and to the preservation and cultivation of natural beauty which is so often needlessly destroyed.

Mr. W. B. Weekes is Director of Town Planning for the province and Mr. W. A. Begg is Town Planning Engineer.

The British Columbia Technical Association, comprising a total membership of over 500 engineers and other technical practitioners, presented a strong argument to the parliamentary candidates in the recent provincial election for the passing of a Town Planning Act for the Pacific province. They pointed out that waste of money, of effort, of land, of water power and other natural resources were constantly occurring as a result of lack of planning and co-ordination of effort and that the problem of municipal taxation would not be solved until this waste were eliminated. They urged that legislation should be passed requiring every municipality to make a survey and plan of exist-

ing development showing the area served by public utilities, the streets opened and available for traffic and the subdivisions registered but not opened up. They stated that many towns and cities have thousands of vacant lots lying idle though served with roads, sidewalks, watermains and sewers and yet at the same time new subdivisions were being registered, new roads opened and demands made for the extension of public utilities to the most remote areas, notwithstanding that land close in is reverting to the municipality because taxes had not been paid. They argued that such a survey would furnish exact knowledge of existing conditions and on that knowledge further legislation might be based so as to insure that future development was carried out successfully.

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Ottawa City Council has provisionally agreed to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 to \$10,000 for three years for town planning in a local Town Planning bill that has passed the Council and been sent to the Legislature.

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Mr. Dunington-Grubb, who left for England just before Christmas, has been engaged for some time on a park development at Gage Park, Hamilton.

This park is situated in the east end of Hamilton between Main street and the Mountain face, on the direct highway between Hamilton and Niagara Falls. It consists of an area of about fifty acres and is being developed as an extensive pleasure park. The plans call for a formal development along the Main street frontage with pleasure gardens and promenade, while the greater part of the area will be developed to large open lawns surrounded by very extensive plantations. A considerable area will be given over to an informal lake and water treatment. At the south end next the Mountain recreation grounds will be planned. The whole scheme will eventually be linked up with the park development of the Mountain face, which has recently been acquired by the City. The work has been well under way for some time and the main driveways and lawns are being graded and very extensive plantations are being executed.

The Metropolitan Commission may approve the union of two or more municipalities or territories with each other, or the annexation of a municipality or territory to another, but only after it has assured itself by giving the ratepayers concerned effective opportunity to express themselves by vote, that a distinct majority of them desire such annexation; no annexation may be accomplished without the approval of the commission, and without the approval by vote of a majority of the ratepayers of the territories concerned.

The metropolitan commission shall ascertain by means of inquiry by competent authorities, and shall tabulate those existing roads within the territory of its jurisdiction which may be classed as trunk highways mainly used by the whole population. It shall also ascertain by similar competent inquiry the cost of the construction of such highways and of the annual cost of their maintenance. Thereafter the commission shall determine the proportion of such cost and maintenance which should be borne by each municipality within the territory of the commission.

If the recommendations of the Commission are carried out the result will be the making of a regional survey for the whole of the metropolitan area of Montreal and will be a great step forward in Canadian regional planning.

The Toronto Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada at one of their recent meetings discussed the matter of Zoning. The following members are those of the Committee appointed by the Branch to bring in a report:- A. E. K. Bunnell, H. J. Caldwell (secretary), J. P. Hynes, T. D. LeMay, G. G. Powell, H. L. Seymour (chairman), Wm. Storrie and N. D. Wilson.

The Committee had collected much valuable information but not wishing at this time to make recommendations until further studies were made, a number of illustrated addresses on the subject of zoning were given.

Mr. J. P. Hynes dealt with the history of zoning in Toronto and showed slides of a number of plans prepared in the 18th century. These were greatly appreciated not only on account of their historic interest but because they indicated that the principle of specialized uses for different areas had even thus early been recognized.

Of importance to members of the Town Planning Institute as well as to engineers was the fact brought out at the meeting that the engineering press was now giving considerable attention to the subject of zoning.

Mr. N. D. Wilson showed what studies had been made in Toronto that might be of use in zoning. He exhibited slides illustrating the results of practical studies made in 1915 by the Civic Transportation Commission, Toronto, and told something of what had been done by the Toronto Harbor Commission.

A housing and town planning conference will be held in Toronto on February 17th to 18th under the auspices of the South Western Ontario Town Planning Association, the Citizens' Housing and Town Planning Association of Toronto and other organizations. At a meeting held at the City Hall, Toronto, on Thursday, December 30, the following committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements: Mr. J. P. Hynes, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Irwin, Controller Gibbons, Rev. Peter Bryce, and Messrs. G. Frank Beer, N. D. Wilson (Toronto Harbor Commission), H. L. Seymour, W. S. B. Armstrong (who was appointed secretary of the conference), Thomas Adams (Town Planning Adviser to Commission of Conservation, Ottawa), Gordon Philip (London), W. H. Breithaupt (Kitchener), with representatives to be appointed from Hamilton and Brantford. The principal subjects to be discussed will be, (1) practical steps to be taken in promoting town planning in cities, (2) proposed town planning legislation, (3) municipal finance in relation to town planning, (4) housing, (5) the planning of greater Toronto, (6) the formation of an Ontario Housing and Town Planning Association. It is proposed to have an exhibition of town plans and dwellings in connection with the conference.

A Town Planning Department is to be organized in South Australia with Mr. Chas. C. Reade, Government town planner, at its head. Meanwhile Mr. Reade has been invited to visit the Federated Malay States on a town planning mission for a period of nine to twelve months at a salary of \$10,000 a year with all expenses paid.

The Chief Engineer of the Railway Commission visited London, Ontario, in the early part of September to meet the civic officials and Mr. Cauchon on the ground, with a view to determining the immediate construction of a subway at Rectory Street as part of Mr. Cauchon's railway terminal scheme for the city of London. This subway, which is a very long one, crosses the Grand Trunk yard and can be built as an integral part of the terminal scheme, leaving the remainder of the track elevation to be carried out later. This crossing has proved a very dangerous one. Two lives have been sacrificed and 15 persons have been injured. The details of this improvement at Rectory Street are now under discussion between the city and the Grand Trunk Railway Company and it is anticipated that the matter will be amicably arranged.

Miss Theodora Kimball has an international reputation as the able librarian of the School of Landscape Architecture at Harvard University. The editorial committee greatly appreciate Miss Kimball's valuable contributions to this number of The Journal in the shape of a list of reference books and a description of the town planning courses at Harvard University. Miss Kimball has also compiled a useful reading list on landscape architecture which we hope to publish in the next issue of The Journal. Study of the reference books will indicate that there is a great need for more books on town planning that can be used as text books for instruction in the universities. There is clearly a wide scope for town planners to contribute to the literature of the movement. The list will be supplemented in a subsequent issue by reference to English bibliography on town planning.

The City Council of Hamilton have accepted the tender for beginning the construction of one of the Mountain roads designed by Mr. Noulan Cauchon and

the contractor is now at work. This contract will amount to approximately \$50,000. The Council also put through a bylaw to be presented to the electors for \$200,000 to complete this road through to Concession Street on the top of the Mountain. The Board of Control are also considering an expenditure of some \$800,000 towards the enlargement of the Mountain Hospital. The Mountain road just referred to will give access on an easy grade (three per cent) from the main part of the city up to the top of the Mountain, an elevation of about 300 feet. It is expected that with the completion of the road much development will take place upon a very desirable site on the top of the Mountain. The whole development scheme, Mountain Park, Hospital extension and boulevard is also to be submitted to the people in January in the way of a plebiscite. The electors will express their wishes with regard to the war memorial, whether it shall take the form of a larger hospital, the Mountain Park development scheme, or a memorial hall. If the Mountain Park development scheme is the one selected by the people it will mean the adoption of one of the finest town planning schemes on this continent.

A joint committee of the Charter Commission of Montreal has recommended that a Metropolitan Commission be created for the island of Montreal. In their report the committee recommended that

The metropolitan commission shall have the power to regulate all plans for the opening and construction of all roads, streets and drains so that the roads and drains of each municipality may properly connect with the other, and also all other public improvements which may effect more than one municipality, and no municipality shall permit such works without having previously obtained the approval of the commission.

The metropolitan commission shall cause a survey of the Island of Montreal to be made by experts, and a plan to be prepared indicating the line and direction along which trunk highways should be constructed as and when required by future urban developments. This plan after having been approved by the lieutenant-governor in council shall be binding upon all authorities making subdivision of territories into building lots.

No municipality may grant or renew franchises, privileges or exemptions of property from taxation without the approval of the metropolitan commission.

The Metropolitan Commission may approve the union of two or more municipalities or territories with each other, or the annexation of a municipality or territory to another, but only after it has assured itself by giving the ratepayers concerned effective opportunity to express themselves by vote, that a distinct majority of them desire such annexation; no annexation may be accomplished without the approval of the commission, and without the approval by vote of a majority of the ratepayers of the territories concerned.

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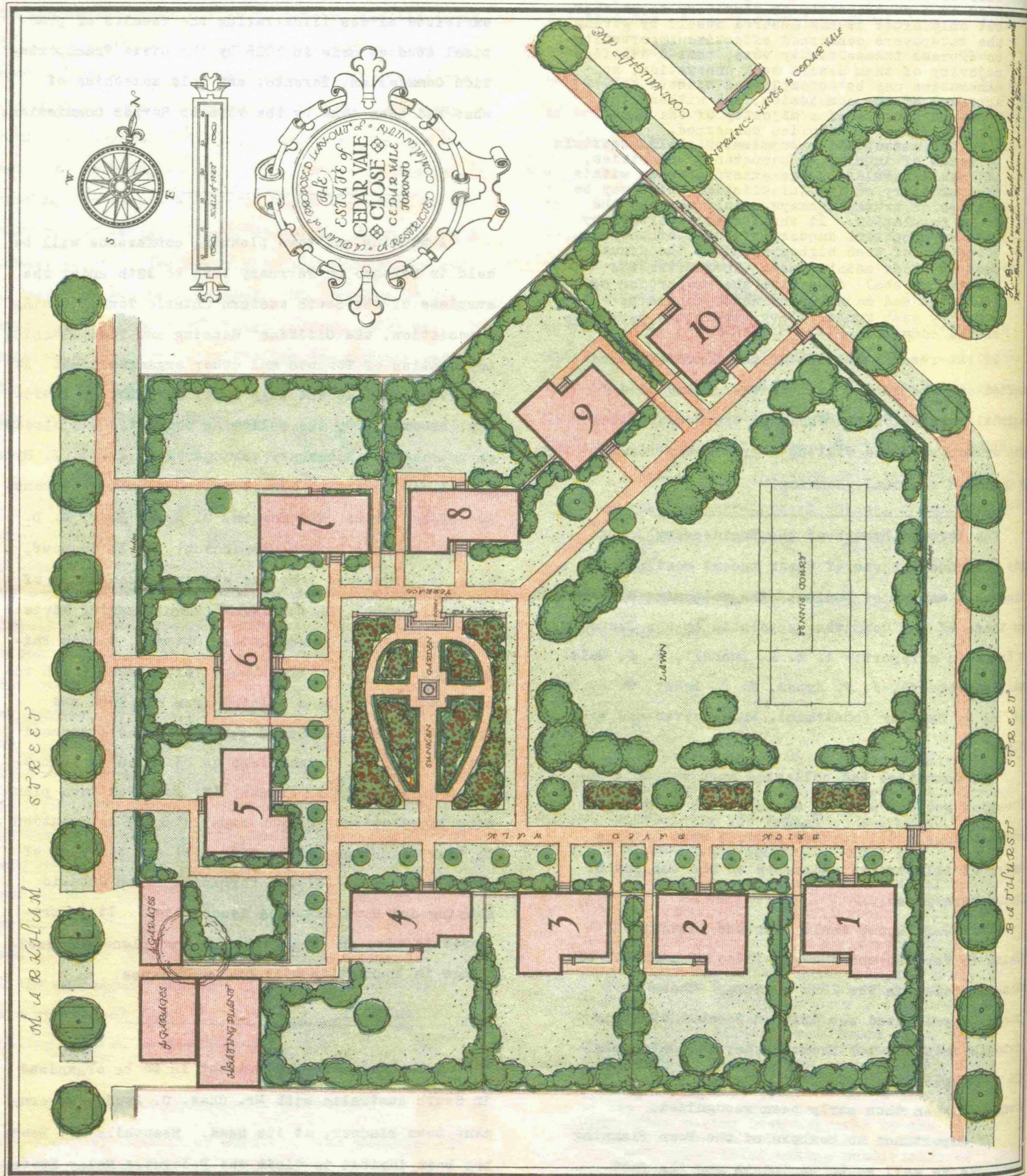
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PROJECTED SUBDIVISION  
on 'Community Settlement' Plan  
FOR THE

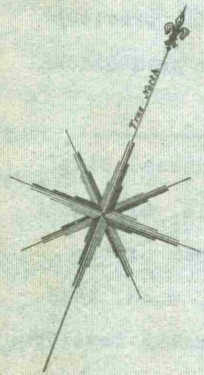
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY  
Real Estate Department.

**St. Rose**  
COUNTY OF LAVAL.

Scale: 1 inch = 50 feet - English Measure

Montreal, September 1918.

Prepared by  
Planning, Location & Drafting  
Bird, Rogers and Lind, Engineers  
14 Phillips Square, Montreal.



Mille Isles

des

Rivière





An "Ecole des Hautes Etudes Urbaines" - School of Higher Civics - has been founded in Paris by the Conseil général de la Seine for free instruction on the evolution, social and administrative organization of towns and cities, civic art and town planning. The course will extend over two years, will carry certificates of qualification and will embrace, in addition to class-room study, visits to such places as illustrate scientific, utilitarian and artistic principles of city development. The movement is obviously in line with other efforts that are being made to bring town planning instruction under the aegis of the universities.

Theses presented by the following associate members have been approved by the Board of Examiners and their authors have thus qualified for full membership: Thomas Adams, Noulan Cauchon, L. C. Charlesworth, A. G. Dalzell, Dr. E. Deville, James Ewing, A. V. Hall, A. H. Hawkins, L. F. Heuperman, Stewart Howard, Dr. Klotz, N. B. McRostie, D. H. Nelles, Percy E. Nobbs, B. E. Parry, George Phelps, E. H. Phillips, W. H. Powell, R. C. Purser, H. L. Seymour, W. L. Somerville, Wm. Storrie, Arthur A. Stoughton, Norman D. Wilson, Christopher Yorath.

Associate members who have not yet presented theses are earnestly urged to do so without further delay.

Mr. A. G. Dalzell, A.M.E.I.C., has been appointed Consulting Engineer to the Clay Products Agency, Limited, an organization representing the Vitrified Clay Pipe Manufacturers of Ontario, and will shortly leave Vancouver for Toronto.

Mr. Dalzell was at one time Assistant City Engineer of Vancouver, but has recently acted as Engineering Assistant to Mr. Thomas Adams in the administration of the Federal Housing project, with duties in the West. He has made a close study of town planning and city development for some years and has contributed largely to the literature of the subject. He intends to combine his new duties with consultative work on town planning.

His first work will be to endeavour to get a standard specification adopted for clay pipes and to encourage installation of sewers and sanitary works

In the last issue of The Journal of the Institute a general list of the Associate Members and Associates of the Institute was given. Some of the descriptions and addresses were not quite accurate owing to the absence of proper information. It is intended to publish a more complete list in the next issue of The Journal with a proper description of the members' titles and addresses and members have been invited to supply accurate information for that purpose. It is hoped that those members who have not sent the particulars will do so forthwith. The members, associate members and associates will be classified under these heads, as in the previous list no distinction was shown between professional associate members and associates.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal City Improvement League, held on January 14, Mr. James Ewing, M.E.I.C., was appointed chairman of the City Planning Committee and Mr. F. G. Todd, landscape architect, chairman of the Suburban Development Committee. Both these gentlemen are members of the Council of the Town Planning Institute of Canada.

The Ontario Government propose to lay out a new town, Spruce Falls, near to the site of what is at present known as Kapuskasing. The object of the Government is to insure that the new town will be so planned as to meet the requirements both of the new pulp mill which is to be started by a private company and of the pulp mill workers and the agriculturists of the district from Spruce Falls to Cochrane. The Ontario Government are desirous that the new town should develop on town planning lines and intend to make a model settlement.

The planning of the town will be carried out under the direction of Mr. J. A. Ellis of the Housing Branch, Bureau of Municipal Affairs, and the plans will be prepared by Mr. James Govan, Consulting Architect, Housing Branch, Bureau of Municipal Affairs, Mr. C. E. Dallyn, Consulting Engineer, Provincial Department of Health, and Messrs. W. E. Harries and A. V. Hall, Town Planners, Housing Branch, Bureau of Municipal Affairs.



The need for collaboration of men of different professions in city and town planning is shown by the creation of such a corporation as the American City Consultants in New York. This is an organisation of a group of experts in different fields including city and town planning, municipal engineering, and municipal administration. Mr. Thomas Adams, of the Commission of Conservation and President of the Canadian Town Planning Institute, is Chief Consultant on city and town planning during such periods as he may be available from the work of the Commission of Conservation; Mr. Nelson P. Lewis, President of the American City Planning Institute, and since 1902 Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City, is Chief Consultant on municipal engineering; Mr. Frank B. Williams of the New York Bar is Counsel; and Dr. W. J. Donald, formerly head of the Department of Economics in McMaster University is Managing Director. The city planning branch of the organisation includes zoning, traffic and sanitary engineering experts.

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Professor R. B. Thomson, of the Department of Botany in the University of Toronto has dreamed for many years of a Canadian Botanic Garden that shall serve Canada as an educative botanical centre as Kew Gardens serves the British people. He has won the

suffrages for the movement of influential business and professional men in Toronto and of many educational associations and the project seems at present to be within sight of realization. The city council is asked to supply \$500,000 for the purchase of a site within a single fare car ride of Toronto and the University and Department of Agriculture are to be asked to be responsible for the development and upkeep of the gardens. A private annual donation is also practically assured, which will provide double the yearly interest on the money that is asked from the council. Mr. P. W. Ellis, Chairman of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission and also Chairman of the newly-appointed Transportation Commission is giving the project support and is anxious to relate it to the transportation problem that is immediately ahead of the city. The site required will cover at least 500 acres and several areas are available. The movement will involve important town planning features and the establishment of such a garden will do much to prevent the disintegration of the Toronto suburbs besides supplying to landscape gardeners and students of botany and forestry the educational facilities they so much need.

## EDUCATIONAL

### TOWN PLANNING COURSES AT THE SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

by  
Theodora Kimball, Librarian of the School.

For ten years the School of Landscape Architecture at Harvard University has been offering courses in town planning, and instruction in the designing of public areas, parks, etc. dates back to 1900. At the time of the entrance of the United States into the Great War in 1917, a large proportion of graduates and of students then in the School, and several instructors, were called into the service of our Government in capacities where their technical training was required, - the

planning of camps and cantonments, and later the laying-out of housing developments for workers in war industries. This past spring a group of students in the School, at the invitation of the French Government, formed the "Harvard Reconstruction Unit" and did their "bit" of useful town planning work in the Argonne region during the summer months. Many alumni of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture are in responsible charge of town planning work now going forward in the States and over half the students now in the School are looking forward to public service.

In fullest appreciation of the fact that the

student of town planning should have previous technical training in architectural, engineering, or landscape design, the Harvard School (a graduate school requiring a bachelor's degree for entrance except in special cases) has been offering advanced instruction in the theory of town planning and in the design of urban and rural areas, under the direction of Professor J. S. Pray, Chairman of the School, with the co-operation of Professor H. V. Hubbard and others. The background of landscape architecture is considered essential to many of the problems of regional and national planning and exceptionally favourable to a general training in town planning, as to its practice. Fully to be prepared to take the courses comprising the instruction offered by the School, a student must have attained a fair proficiency in expression, have acquired an appreciation of aesthetic values, and have become reasonably competent in his chosen special technical field.

The courses given embrace in part: the theory of the "functional planning" of communities; specific problems in design based on actual topography,

and on given social and economic conditions, including development of land-subdivisions, provision of utilities, studies in parks and playground systems, traffic studies, and problems in city planting. Special lectures by visiting practitioners are arranged and each student prepares an extensive thesis on a chosen subject of individual research, often requiring field-work in several cities.

The opportunities for town planning research at Harvard are unusual. The Library of the School of Landscape Architecture is considered more than a national centre of town planning information, and its files are richly stocked with literature, pictures, and plans from America and Europe. In addition, the library of the late Charles Mulford Robinson is to be given to Harvard as a memorial to him and as a remembrance of his study at the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture as a guest of the University.

The field for town planning work is constantly widening and the School of Landscape Architecture has laid out for the future a more comprehensive course to meet the growing demands of the profession.

## PROPOSED OR COMPLETED DEVELOPMENTS

### A PLAN OF PROPOSED LAYOUT OF CEDAR VALE CLOSE, CEDAR VALE, TORONTO

The plan of Cedar Vale Close was intended for a restricted community housing scheme and for this purpose an option was obtained on a small area of attractive land in the existing high class residential subdivision of Cedar Vale, adjacent to the city limits in north west Toronto.

The scheme was promoted by the firm of architects, Messrs. Barmigan, Mathers and Thompson and by Mr. P. H. Mitchell, consulting engineer, the architects being responsible for the designing of the houses, Mr. Mitchell for the financing and central heating, while Mr. H. B. Dunington-Grubb, landscape architect, undertook the planning of the general layout of the property including the community gardens.

The plan provided for ten high class houses grouped round three sides of a central garden space consisting of flower garden, shrubberies and tennis lawn, the same being for the common use of the residents. A community garage and a central heating plant completed the scheme.

While the houses would have been individually owned, the garage, heating plant and the community gardens would have remained on a co-operative basis. Owing to the difficulties of financing the undertaking during the war the project had to be abandoned.

### PROPOSED SUMMER RESORT ON THE RIVIÈRE DES MILLES ÎLES

by Messrs. Ewing, Lovelace & Tremblay

The plan is for a proposed Summer Resort on the Rivière des Mille Îles, contiguous to St. Rose Sta-

tion on the C.P.R. North Shore Line from Montreal to Ottawa.

The idea was not so much for all year round settlement as for summer bungalow homes for commuters who are inclined to spend most of their time on this beautiful river, which is about a quarter to half-a-mile broad and, as the name implies, is dotted with little islands. The lots are therefore designed somewhat small, averaging 35 to 40 feet by 80 feet, but with a few larger ones for residents who might be inclined to indulge in some gardening.

On Dufferin Avenue, which is the main route from the Town of St. Rose to the Station, there is quite a pronounced plateau falling again on the approach to the station. The proposed roadway shown on the plan as Riverside Drive affords an alternative route, avoiding the steep grades, since it follows the foot of the slope with a gentle rise to the station. On the brow of the plateau is effectively arranged a row of houses overlooking another row at the bottom of the slope.

The main central feature is the Boating Club House with boat harbour and accommodation for storage, together with direct and convenient access by foot paths and stairways from all parts of the place. A special feature is made of these foot-paths and steps within the blocks away from the dust and noise of vehicular traffic and giving much quicker and more pleasant access.

Provision for tennis, croquet, and other light outdoor games is made, also for a shallow and safe children's bathing beach and for playgrounds.

Exception might be taken from an orthodox town planning point of view to the arrangement of the houses on Pacific Avenue with their backs towards the railway, but as at this point there is a heavy railroad embankment it would seem preferable to have the front outlook towards the lake rather than into a blind earth embankment. An alternative would be to design the houses with side entrances, giving two fronts, one to the street and the other to the railway.

## BRANCH MEETINGS

At the annual meeting of the Ottawa Branch of the Town Planning Institute of Canada, held January 14, Alderman Lowe, who was the guest of the evening, reviewed his work in the City Council in connection with the Town Planning Bill for Ottawa which has now been forwarded to the Ontario Legislature. Alderman Lowe stated that he as a business man was led to see the overwhelming necessity for town planning when as a member of a Council Committee he was endeavouring to find suitable sites for manufacturers desiring to

commence business in Ottawa. Dr. Adam Shortt spoke of the desirability of zoning and instanced the dissatisfaction caused in good residential districts by the continued intrusion of the apartment house. Mr. Thomas Adams gave instances of the working of Town Planning Commissions in other cities of this continent. He stated that in Greater New York the complaint in regard to the zoning ordinance was, as a rule, that it could conceivably have been more stringent.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

DEUXIEME CONGRES DE L'HABITATION  
DU 10 AU 14 MARS, 1920  
COMPTE RENDU DES TRAVAUX  
547 pages (6½" x 10"). PUBLISHED BY  
NOICLERC & FENETRIER, 3, RUE STELLA, LYON, FRANCE

The proceedings of the First French Housing Congress were reviewed in the October number of this Journal. Owing to the German devastation,

the housing situation in France is acute. It was stated by one of the speakers at the Congress, that in order to meet the building requirements, an expenditure of 80 billion francs was needed and it is worthy of note that this stupendous figure elicited no remark or criticism from the audience.

Considerable attention was given by the Congress to plans for financing building projects, the solution most favoured being long term loans by the Government at two and two and one-half per cent. The condition of French finances gives little hope that adequate assistance from that source will materialize. The production and improvement of building materials, prevention of smoke in cities, central heating, technical training for apprentices, and allied matters, were thoroughly discussed. A paper on surveying by means of aerial photographs contains plans of a village and of a portion of the city of Nice, together with the photographs from which the plans were plotted. An elaborate paper by Augustus Rey, architect, on the French Housing Crisis, is illustrated by over one hundred aerial photographs, plans of houses, and diagrams of problems in lighting, ventilation, etc.

The Congress has established at Lyon a laboratory for testing building materials.

E.D.

#### READY REFERENCES

#### FOR THE SHELF OF A CITY PLANNING COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Selected by THEODORA KIMBALL, Librarian,  
Harvard School of Landscape Architecture,  
Hon. Librarian, American City Planning Institute.

Note: The file of Proceedings of the National Conference on City Planning (1910-date) is a most valuable source of information on many topics. The separate papers are noted under subjects in Selected Classified List of References on City Planning, by Theodora Kimball, published by the Conference, (60 State St., Boston) 1915,-- a Bibliography of about 1,000 titles, covering the whole field. To supplement this, the Conference and American City Planning Institute are now planning for the publication of an up-to-date Manual of References on City Planning, to comprise largely American references of particular use to

practitioners and students. To obtain a complete list of city planning reports for cities in the United States, three publications have had in the past to be consulted: "American City" Pamphlet no. 124 (Tribune Building, New York City), covering to Dec. 1914; lists in Landscape Architecture (15 East 40th St., New York City), quarterly, Jan. 1918, and Jan. 1920, covering 1914 to date. The

Reprinted with revisions from the list furnished for publication in "Public Works", June 26, 1920. The list was issued from Harvard School of Landscape Architecture in mimeographed form and circulated widely in the States. It is now being issued as a flier by the National Conference on City Planning.

National Conference on City Planning, however, now has in press an important bulletin: Municipal Accomplishment in City Planning and Published City Plan Reports in the United States.

While there are many publications which would be advantageous for a city planning commission to have at hand, the following short list has been selected, after consultation with various members of the American City Planning Institute, as offering a good start on some of the most important lines of information, and as representative of current practice.

#### General

LEWIS, NELSON P. The planning of the modern city. New York, J. Wiley & Sons, 1916. 423 pages. illus. plans. Price \$3.50.  
Lays especial emphasis on American facts and experience.

NOLEN, JOHN. New ideals in the planning of cities, towns, and villages. New York, American City Bureau, 1919. 138 pages. illus. Price, paper 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00.  
An introduction to the subject.

NOLEN, JOHN, Editor. City planning; a series of papers by seventeen experts presenting the essential elements of a city plan. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1916. 447 pages. illus. plans. (National Municipal League

Series). Price, \$2.00.

ROBINSON, CHARLES MULFORD. City planning, with special reference to the planning of streets and lots. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916. 344 pages. illus. plans. Price, \$2.50.

Of especial importance in relation to the platting of residential districts.

SHURTLEFF, FLAVEL, and FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

Carrying out the city plan; the practical application of American law in the execution of city plans. New York, Survey Associates, 1914. 349 pages. (Russell Sage Foundation Publications). Price, \$2.00.

Deals with administrative and financial as well as legal problems. Should be supplemented by papers and questionnaire results: The constitution and powers of a city planning authority, in Proceedings of the National Conference on City Planning, 1915, and by later facts given in Mr. Lewis's book mentioned above.

ZUEBLIN, CHARLES. American municipal progress. New and revised edition. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916. 522 pages. illus. Price, \$2.00.

A summary of civic improvement.

#### Special Subjects

BASSETT, EDWARD M. Zoning. Supplement to National Municipal Review. (261 Broadway, New York City), May 1920. vol. 9, no. 5, p.311-341. Price, 25 cents.

References to opinions of the Courts given. Also contains Bibliography of zoning, prepared by T. Kimball. A propaganda bulletin on Zoning compiled and published by the American Civic Association (Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.), has also been issued. It contains papers and addresses by Lawson Purdy, Edward M. Bassett, Herbert S.

Swan, Harland Bartholomew, and Andrew Wright Crawford. The American City Bureau, New York, will issue late in 1920 a Digest of Zoning Experience in the United States, prepared by Charles H. Cheney, Alfred Bettman, and Theodora Kimball.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF PUBLIC EFFICIENCY. Excess Condemnation, Report, Sept. 1918. 58 pages. Free.

Issued in relation to Chicago improvements, but also contains Survey of the excess condemnation movement.

COMNEY, ARTHUR COLEMAN. A schedule of civic surveys. May 1916. 16 pages. (Massachusetts Homestead Commission, Bulletin no. 5). Free.

HUBBARD, HENRY V. The size and distribution of playgrounds and similar recreation facilities in American cities. Boston, National Conference on City Planning, 1914. 23 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Reprinted from the 1914 Proceedings of the Conference.

PRACTICAL STREET CONSTRUCTION: planning streets and designing and constructing the details of street surface, subsurface and supersurface structures. Reprinted from a series of articles which appeared in Municipal Journal during the year 1916. New York, Municipal Journal and Engineer, 1916. 248 pages. illus. plans. Price, \$2.00.

PURDY, LAWSON. The assessment of real estate. Supplement to National Municipal Review (261 Broadway, New York City), Sept. 1919, vol. 8, no. 7, p. 511-527. Price, 25 cents.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) BUREAU OF CITY PLANNING. Rules and regulations relating to laying out, dedication and acceptance of streets, etc. Rochester, 1919. 10 pages. Free.

Platting regulations have also been issued in convenient form by Portland, Ore., Revere, Mass., and Akron, Ohio.

SOLOTAROFF, WILLIAM. Shade-trees in towns and cities; their selection, planting, and care as applied to the art of street decoration, their diseases and remedies; their municipal control and supervision. New York, John Wiley & Sons, copyright, 1911. 287 pages. illus. plans. Price \$3.00.

This book should be supplemented by Bulletin no. 816 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; Street trees, by F. L. Mulford; and by a summary statement of the principles of public plantings, by John Nolen: Trees and other public plantings, in Landscape Architecture, quarterly, April 1920.

UNITED STATES. BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION. Report of the United States

Housing Corporation. Vol. II Houses, site planning, utilities. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1919. 524 pages + 19 pages. illus. plans. Price, \$1.50.

The most comprehensive collection of American data on low-cost housing developments. First edition exhausted. To be reprinted. A valuable book: Industrial Housing, by Morris Knowles, has just been published (New York, McGraw-Hill Co., \$5.00) which is based largely on the experience of the Housing Division of the United States Shipping Board.

WILLIAMS, FRANK BACKUS. The law of the city plan. Supplement to National Municipal Review (261 Broadway, New York City), Oct. 1920, vol. 9, no. 10, p. 663-690. Price 25 cents. The most useful recent summary of the law in the United States relating to

city planning. The author has in preparation a comprehensive work on American city planning law.

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